**Anhinga Nesting in North Carolina.**—In the October 'Auk,' p. 592, is an account of a nest of the Anhinga found May 24, 1931, at Orton Pond, N. C., containing three eggs. On June 27, following, a party of which I was a member found probably the same nest in exactly the spot described with two young birds on a tree close by.—MARION C. MACNEILLE, *Unionville, Conn.*

**Mute Swan in New Jersey.**—*Sthenelides olor* is described merely as "straying casually to the coast of New Jersey" in the last Check-List. This hardly does justice to its real status in the state. The bird has become completely naturalized and a number of pairs breed in a wild state in suitable ponds along the coast from the vicinity of Asbury Park to Bayhead. At Point Pleasant there has for a number of years been a breeding pair on a pond just south of Arnold Avenue.

The birds, young and old, gather in the fall into flocks sometimes containing as many as 35 individuals, and fly about seeking feeding grounds. As the smaller ponds freeze some are trapped and wing-clipped, but a number fly south, and it is then not uncommon to see companies of these birds feeding about the northerly third of Barnegat Bay (north of Seaside Park), where they remain as long as there is open water.

But it is not safe to consider swans seen in the northerly portion of Barnegat Bay in winter definitely as Mutes. I have seen *Cygnus columbianus* in the same locality occasionally in recent years. The latter species is now more frequently encountered as a migrant on the Jersey coast and is occasionally present during February.—CHARLES A. URNER, *Elizabeth, N. J.*

**A Greater Snow Goose From Georgia.**—On November 24, 1931, about noon, I saw a Snow Goose just across the river on a sand bar with a flock of gulls. It was not difficult to collect the bird, and it proved to be an adult male. The head and neck had many rusty markings.

Remembering the confusion often caused by amateur bird-students like myself, recording such easily confused subspecies as the Lesser and Greater Snow Goose, the dried skin was sent to Mr. Frederic H. Kennard. He identified it as a Greater Snow Goose (*Chen hyperborea atlantica*).

The measurements given below are his except the length, which is mine, measured in the flesh after the bird had stiffened somewhat, recorded in inches and afterward transposed into millimeters.

Length—790 mm.; Wing—460; Tarsus—right 90, left 90; Middle toe and claw—right 88, left 86 (toenail somewhat worn); Exposed culmen—66; Depth of bill—37; Tail—130 (worn); Number of feathers in tail—16.

An inquiry of Mr. Arthur H. Howell about the records of the Biological Survey, brings the reply that they have no records of the Snow Goose from Georgia, except two casual allusions in old publications.

This bird then, taken about two miles east of Savannah, is the first specimen taken in Georgia, as the records now stand. The skin has been

presented to the Charleston, S. C., Museum.—IVAN R. TOMKINS, *U. S. Dredge Morgan, Savannah, Ga.*

**The Downy Young of Some Foreign Species of Ducks and Geese.**—Students often experience great difficulty in assembling specimens of foreign birds, particularly in natal and juvenile plumages, in this country for study. It often happens that critical specimens are located in small private collections where their existence is known to few people. For this reason I am prompted to place on record the fact that my personal collection contains the specimens of downy *Anatidae* listed below. These specimens will be loaned to interested students at any time. All these birds were hatched at the aviary of my friend the late Mr. J. V. de Laveaga, San Mateo, California, who kindly presented me with such specimens as from time to time died there. Since thè birds were hatched in captivity, positive identification, sometimes difficult to accomplish in the field in the case of young waterfowl, was secured. For the same reason it is possible to give the exact age of each specimen.

*Casarca cana*.....Age six days.
*Anas poecilorhyncha poecilorhyncha*.....Age two days.
*Anas bahamensis bahamensis*.....Age nine days.
*Nettion castaneum*.....Age one day.
*Nettion flavirostre*.....Age one day.
*Metopiana peposaca*.....Age two days.
*Chloëphaga leucoptera*.....Age one day.
*Chloëphaga rubidiceps*.....Age six days.

In addition to the above listed foreign species, I have in my collection, specimens of the downy young of most North American ducks including those of all the American Eiders.

I have placed the Bahama Pintail in the genus *Anas* Linné, as do Phillips (Nat. Hist. Ducks, II, 1923, p. 344) and Peters (Check-List Bds. of the World, I, 1931, p. 167), rather than in the genus *Dafila* Stephens (A. O. U. Check-List, 4th Ed., 1931, p. 46) as the plumage of the downy young of this species is strikingly typical of young of the genus *Anas* as restricted by the A. O. U. 'Check-List' (*loc. cit.*). In so doing, I do not disregard the genus *Dafila* for the species *Dafila acuta*. Conversely, on account of the dissimilarity of the downy young, I retain use of the genus *Nettion* Kaup for the Chestnut-breasted and Yellow-billed Teal whose young in no way resemble those of Mallard-like ducks. This nomenclature is in accord with that of the A. O. U. 'Check-List,' 4th Edition; but is contrary to the practice of Phillips and Peters (*supra. cit.*) who disregard the genera *Dafila, Nettion* and *Querquedula* and treat all pintail and teal as species of the genus *Anas*. I believe that the natal plumages of ducks, recognized as being so demonstrative of relationships often rendered difficult to appraise in adult plumages, are important indications of generic relationships.

Phillips (Nat. Hist. Ducks, vol. I–IV, 1922–1926) describes the downy